

EXODUS FROM CUBA

Removal of Shafter's Army Has
Now Commenced.

COLORED SOLDIERS DIE
THREE MORE PRIVATES OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH.

Were Stricken By Yellow Fever—
Convalescent Soldiers Will Be Lo-
cated at Various Northern Points
—Camp at Montauk Point Will
Soon Be Ready—Care of the Sick.

Santiago, Aug. 6.—The United States
transport fleet sailed this afternoon
for Long Island loaded with caval-
rymen, and the transports Miami and
Mattewan will leave here tomorrow.
Each vessel will sail individually as
soon as loaded.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The war depart-
ment officials now say that Shafter's
army will begin embarking in earnest
tomorrow, the transports which are
arriving being ordered to take disem-
barking for the homeward trip. These, how-
ever, will be limited in quantity. In or-
der to avoid unnecessary delay, and
only ten days' rations will be placed
aboard ship. Colonel Hoeker, in charge
of the transportation, said that he be-
lieved it would be scarcely necessary
for the transports to make two trips,
5-inch guns, the guns that did such
splendid work in the battle of July 3,
were injured and were being replaced
by more substantial modern models.
The work on the transports, and the
one of the big 5-inch guns, the remov-
ing of the gun itself from the jacket
and carriage. Twelve guns in all had to
be replaced. In addition to a six-
pounder that had been bent and spoiled,
the work began on Tuesday, when the
America arrived with the new mounts,
and, in charge of Gunner Applegate,
the work proceeded so rapidly that on
Friday noon all were finished.

CAMP FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Soldiers Will Be Located at Various
Northern Points.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Surgeon General
Sternberg today received the follow-
ing cable dispatch from Lieutenant
Colonel Havard, chief surgeon at San-
tiago:

"Necessary medicines purchased and
all present needs supplied. Report
about overworked transports furnished
as soon as possible. Similar things
will not occur again."

The reference to the overworked
transports relates to the telegraphic
inquiry made by General Sternberg as
to the Seneca and Concho.

The secretary of war, Surgeon General
Sternberg, Dr. Wyman of the marine
hospital service, and Quartermaster
General Ludington conferred today re-
lative to preparations for receiving
General Shafter's army at Montauk
Point. It is proposed to make all nec-
essary arrangements for ensuring the
comfort and recovery of the troops and
at the same time to insure proper iso-
lation, so that there may be no pos-
sible element of danger to those outside
the garrison.

In addition to Fort Ethen Allen, Vt.,
and the barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y.,
which the surgeon general has in view
for the convalescents, he has now de-
termined to use Madison barracks, N.
Y., located on Lake Ontario, where the
lake air will be conducive to speedy
recovery. Madison barracks accommod-
ates about 2,000 men. These points
will be the main ones for convalescents,
but a number of other places will be
used for taking smaller numbers of
troops well along toward recovery.
Fifty tents, with five beds each, will be
established at Fort Vancouver, Wash.,
harbor, 50 tents in Fort Hamilton
(N. Y.) harbor, and the barracks at
Governor's island, N. Y., also will be
utilized. The local hospitals of New
York City have shown a willingness
to care for the wounded sol-
diers, and it is said that about 2,000
could be looked after in this city. Ac-
commodations for convalescents will
be made also at once in the military
reservations here, mainly for the pur-
pose of relieving the hospital at Fort-
Monroe, which will be needed for
the sick coming from Porto Rico. The
surgeon general has provided a 1,000-
bed hospital at Fortress Monroe.

DEATHS IN TWENTY-FOURTH.

Three More Colored Soldiers Succumb
to Yellow Fever.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following
is the report of General Shafter for
Aug. 5, made public tonight by the war
department: "Sanitary report for Aug.
5. Total sick, 3,897; total fever, 2,532;
new cases fever, 10; cases fever re-
turned to duty, 601."

"Deaths Aug. 5: First Lieutenant
James B. Steeles, signal corps, yellow
fever; Private William Green, Company
H, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fe-
ver; Corporal George Haven, Company
D, First Illinois, yellow fever; Corporal
Martin C. Nottingham, Company M,
Thirty-third Michigan, acute menin-
gitis; Archie Beattie, Company C, First
Illinois, yellow fever; Edward Penn,
Company B, Twenty-fourth infantry,
malaria fever; Private B. Hayes,
Company B, Twenty-first infantry, ma-
laria fever; Private Francis W. Caney,
Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, ma-
laria fever; Private Thomas V. Gil-
bert, Company D, Thirty-fourth Mich-
igan, malaria fever; S. J. Major, Com-
pany C, Second Massachusetts, yellow
fever; August Ramsey, Company C,
Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever;
Sergeant Jesse J. Griffin, Company C,
First Illinois, yellow fever; Ambrose
Wein, Seventh infantry, yellow fever."

CAMP AT MONTAUK.

Will Be Ready for the Soldiers
When They Arrive.

New York, Aug. 6.—The work of get-
ting the camp ready for General Shafter's
army is being rushed. Brigadier
General Sam M. B. Young is at Mont-
auk with Captain J. M. Patton, quar-
termaster of the volunteers, and Chief
Engineer Smith of the quartermaster
general's office. It is expected that
upon the camp will be completed
when the First and Second Armies
from Santiago on Wednesday or Thursday
next.

An army of carpenters are now at
work on the storage buildings, and the
work will be carried on day and night
as long as necessary. The camp will
have an extensive electric light plant,
and there will also be telegraphic and
telephonic connections. The post office
will arrive in a day or two to open a
postoffice for the accommodation of the
army. Trainloads of tents, stores, medicines and
provisions are on their way to Montauk.

WOOD AND THE BUTCHERS.

Governor Insists Upon Reasonable
Prices For Meat.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6.—General
Leonard Wood, the military governor of
Santiago, this afternoon called a meet-
ing of the butchers and retail provi-
sion dealers of the city, with the object
of formulating a tariff for the sale of
the necessities of life for which the
dealers have lately been charging exor-
bitant rates. All the dealers were
highly indignant at the interference of
the military authority in commercial
matters, but General Wood gave them
until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning to
agree on moderate prices, under pen-
alty of a revocation of their licenses
and the closing of their shops. A per-
manent scale of prices will be fixed to-
morrow.

Colored Volunteers For Santiago.
Springfield, Ills., Aug. 6.—The Eighth
Illinois volunteer infantry (colored)
will probably leave tomorrow for New

York, whence it will be taken to San-
tiago de Cuba. Governor Tanner re-
ceived a dispatch from H. C. Corbin,
adjutant general, today, directing the
Eighth to leave in time to take the Yale
on Tuesday night. The quartermaster
general has wired the quartermaster in
Chicago instructions as to railroad
transportation.

REPAIRING WARSHIPS.

Important Work Done By the Vulcan
at Guantanamo.

Guantanamo Bay, July 31.—(Corre-
spondence of the Associated Press.)—
For a whole week the bulk of the North
Atlantic squadron under Rear Admiral
Sampson has lain in this pleasant, land-
locked harbor.

Injuries to the battleships from battle
and from extra hard usage were being
repaired, and the Vulcan, the standing
blacksmith and repair ship, was busy
indeed. On the Brooklyn a work of
almost stupendous character was being
performed. The mounts of all the
5-inch guns, the guns that did such
splendid work in the battle of July 3,
were injured and were being replaced
by more substantial modern models.
The work on the transports, and the
one of the big 5-inch guns, the remov-
ing of the gun itself from the jacket
and carriage. Twelve guns in all had to
be replaced. In addition to a six-
pounder that had been bent and spoiled,
the work began on Tuesday, when the
America arrived with the new mounts,
and, in charge of Gunner Applegate,
the work proceeded so rapidly that on
Friday noon all were finished.

On July 22 the Brooklyn and the
Vixen left for Guantanamo, and for
the first time in eight weeks the Carib-
bean sea was free from menacing war
vessels. The Brooklyn was in bad con-
dition, and was ordered to repair at once.
The Texas was ordered to New York,
her decks being in a dangerous condi-
tion.

WITH SAMPSON'S FLEET.

Admiral Impatient For Conclusion
of Peace Negotiations.

Playa del Este, Aug. 6.—The auxiliary
cruiser St. Louis has arrived here from
Porto Rico, under orders to assist in
taking the United States troops home
from Santiago. Captain Goodrich thinks
his ship is too long to enter the har-
bor, and he will remain here until the
matter is settled. The transport San
Juan arrived from Santiago with troops
and provisions and proceeded for Cal-
ifornia.

The fleet still remains here, waiting
orders from Washington. Admiral
Sampson expressed the hope that the
peace negotiations will come to a quick
conclusion. He is anxious to take as-
suredly the southward trip, and he
out delay, or, in the event of peace
concluded, to immediately relieve the
sufferings imposed by the rigor of the
climate.

Throughout the campaign Admiral
Sampson's keen appreciation of the suf-
ferings of the Cubans and his endeav-
ors to afford them relief have been a
marked feature of his conduct.

The Potomac has recovered \$10,000
from the Infanta Maria Teresa, which
was driven ashore at the time Admiral
Cervera attempted to escape from San-
tiago.

The transport Resolute, with mar-
ines on board, is still here.

The shore is deserted save for the
cavalry and our marines who are
on guard.

The newspapers containing Admiral
Sampson's report of the battle of July
3 arrived here last night. They were
eagerly read throughout the fleet and
the report created intense satisfaction.
The universal confidence in and devo-
tion to the admiral by the men under
his command is a fact of which expres-
sion of feeling a foreigner could not
make.

CADET COMBS' PLUCK.

Responded to General Quarters, Al-
though Naked and Ill.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay,
Aug. 6.—The marine camp here was
broken up on the afternoon of Aug. 5,
and the marine battalion was trans-
ferred to the auxiliary cruiser Resolute
for service in other parts of Cuba. The
main body of the fleet will remain here
ready for any kind of service, await-
ing orders from Washington. The idea
rather gains ground that the navy's
active part in the war is nearly over.
Chief Master-at-Arms Gratz, of the
battleship Oregon, committed suicide
yesterday by jumping overboard.

The Scorpion has arrived at Cien-
fuegos. Lieutenant Commander Marx
confirms the previous reports of star-
vation in the Scorpion. The coast
Lieutenant Commander Marx said that
Naval Cadet Combs, who has not yet
graduated, but is doing duty on the
Scorpion, is down with malaria fever.

When the Scorpion was off the coast
with the temperature at 105 degrees,
"general quarters" was sounded sud-
denly. Cadet Combs rushed from his
cabin to his station, stark naked, and
with his sword buckled round his
waist. This plucky young officer will
have to be sent home to recuperate.

SAILORS BREAKING DOWN.

Some Have Not Been Ashore For
Seven Months.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The secretary
of the navy department made public
the following telegram from Admiral
Sampson:

"Playa, Aug. 6.—Marine battalion is
in excellent health. Sick list numbers
25. As to the sailors, they are in bet-
ter condition for service in this climate
than they were when they first arrived
south in June. Health of the crew is
fairly good. Sick list numbers about 3
per cent. General tone of health of the
ship's company has fallen considerably
since the 1st of July. This, however,
is not due to the prevalence of any dis-
ease, but is probably due to the release
from the strain and constant effort un-
der which they so long lived; and to
this, probably more than to any other
cause, is due their somewhat impaired
physique. I do not think it necessary
to send the marine battalion north.
The crews have borne their privations
with a manly and praiseworthy spirit.
They have not been ashore for seven months
and three months in a debilitating cli-
mate. Signed, SAMPSON.
Secretary Long stated that it is
the purpose of the department to re-
order north those ships not required for
the blockade as soon as the exigencies
of the war will permit."

PAT CROWE ARRESTED.

Noted Western Criminal Caught at
St. Louis For Swindling.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—Last Wednesday
a man giving his name as Jack Wilson
was arrested for swindling a woman
out of \$5 by a "short change" method,
after jumping into a nearby buggy,
holding a revolver at the driver's head
and giving the passengers a furious chase.
Today the Burlington system conveyed
the police that Wilson is Pat Crowe,
wanted in Denver, Colo., for murder
and also for burglarizing Chapin's
jewelry store in that city of \$600 worth
of diamonds. He was pursued by offi-
cers and shot and killed Officer A. J.
Mohr. Crowe served three years for
robbery in Missouri. Chief Samps-
bell today received information that
he was wanted in Omaha for burglary.
Crowe admitted his identity, but would
not talk.

BISMARCKIAN HARED

Emperor William Shabbily Treated
By the Family.

SLIGHTS AND REBUFFS
PRINCE HERBERT WAS SULLEN
AND INTRACTABLE.

Deep Resentment In Government
Circles—Coffin Was Closed as Soon
as the Coming of the Emperor
Was Announced—Reigning
German Princes Also Slighted.

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Berlin, Aug. 6.—The death of Prince
Bismarck has, of course, engendered
public attention throughout the week.
While it cannot truthfully be said that
the impress created by the sudden
death of the great chancellor was as
deep as would have been expected, and
while there was nothing like general
mourning visible in Berlin, yet there
were unmistakable evidences of wide-
spread sympathy. The publications and
revelations which so quickly followed
the death of the prince have naturally
created a sensation and deep anger in
government circles and there is still
greater resentment at the attitude of
the Bismarck family. The emperor
left nothing undone that could testify
to his personal grief for the sense of
loss which he felt. His public atti-
tude was one of the greatest grief. His
proclamation addressed to the imperial
chancellor, Prince Hohenzollern, has given
high satisfaction throughout the
country and it is generally admitted
that no little magnanimity was required
to enable his majesty to preserve such
unflinching serenity in the face of the
devastating news. His public atti-
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unflinching serenity in the face of the
devastating news.

Under the order of the department
detailing all the armored vessels for an
European voyage, the Brooklyn, Iowa,
Oregon, Yankee, Prairie, New York and
Indiana, all being in bad condition,
on July 1 it became known that the
Brooklyn had been added to Admiral
Sampson's fleet, and that Commodore
Schley had been ordered to select an-
other flagship.

On the whole, Emperor William has
shown great tact in the face of open
rebuffs.

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to
the matter, says: "We do not wish to
pass judgment and only chronicle
facts. The notice of the death ad-
dressed to the emperor did not bear the
signature of the son, but of the doctor.
We cannot but be struck by the fact
that the emperor did not take a cast of the
features, but the emissary of the sculptor
was obliged to leave Friedrichsruhe with-
out fulfilling his mission. The emperor
did not see the body, but the coffin was
closed before he could do so, although,
according to the testimony of Professor
Lenbach, neither were the features of
Prince Bismarck distorted nor were there
any signs of decomposition."

"When the monarch arrived at Fried-
richsruhe the ex-minister of state,
Prince Herbert, did not appear in uni-
form or wear his decorations, but ap-
peared only as a private gentleman."

"It cannot be but the nation will have
drawn definite inferences from these
facts."

PRINCES TURNED AWAY.
But it was not against the emperor
alone that Prince Bismarck's family
acted. The reigning German princes,
the peers and the nation were pre-
vented from taking any part in the funeral
of Prince Bismarck. The emperor's
order was that no prince was to be
admitted to the funeral.

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peror's order was that no prince was to
be admitted to the funeral.

Persons who were present in the
house at the time affirm that Prince
Herbert issued orders to soldier the cor-
poral down, and to prevent the funeral
from the emperor arrived, announcing his
majesty's coming to Friedrichsruhe.

A number of German papers affirm
that the cause for all this strange be-
havior are partly because Prince Her-
bert is seriously unwell and partly be-
cause there were about the house a
large number of highly important and
sensitive persons. The emperor's order
was that no prince was to be admitted
to the funeral. The emperor's order was
that no prince was to be admitted to the
funeral.

The order countermanding the public
obsequies was received here with con-
sideration. The Bismarck family, on
their part, gave out that the peculiar
method of conducting the arrange-
ments for Prince Bismarck's temporary
interment were wholly in conformity
with his wishes, adding that the de-
ceased had remarked that he "wanted
a rest, at least after death."

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.
The correspondent here of the As-
sociated Press has had an interview with
the foreign office officials regarding all
these matters, and the following state-
ment was made to him:

"As to the emperor's countermand-
ing his first order regarding the public
obsequies, there was no specific reason
for it. As to the epitaph, it is known
that it was Prince Bismarck's wish to
have it so worded, and we cannot hin-
der it."

"As to the memoirs, there is no an-
ticipation upon the part of the gov-
ernment that any unpleasantness will
result from their publication, and there
is no intention to stop them."

A gigantic public demonstration will
be arranged at Nieder-
bach, a suburb of Berlin, where the
emperor will be present. A large mem-
orial meeting takes place at Stuttgart and
another at Hamburg, where a public sub-

scription has been opened for the erec-
tion of a gigantic monument to Prince
Bismarck at Sachsenwald. There will
be similar ceremonies at Breslau, Dres-
den, Leipzig, Leignitz, Augsburg, Mu-
nich, Carlsruhe, Koenigsberg and
many other cities.

From the Germans in Austria many
signs of sympathy have come. In up-
per Austria, at a large representative
meeting in Wols, a resolution was
passed to wear black corn flowers until
Sunday.

PRIEST AT A WEDDING.

The "passive assistance" of a Catho-
lic priest at the recent wedding of Prin-
cess Dorothea Marie Henrietta Augus-
ta Louise of Saxe-Coburg, and Duke
Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Hol-
stein, brother of the empress of Ger-
many, has caused a great deal of dis-
cussion in the ultramontane press.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "The
priest committed a grave breach of
faith and the princess was guilty, by
marrying according to the Protestant
rite, of a deadly sin."

COMMENT ON THE WAR.

Owing to the death of Prince Bismarck
the German newspapers this week
have paid but little attention to the
progress of the war between Spain
and the United States. The evangeli-
cal church Gazette, though, in a lead-
ing editorial, remarks: "The outcome
of the war is a triumph for Protestant-
ism and further proof of the deteriora-
tion of the Latin races."

Continuing the paper mentioned then
presents proof of its assertions by the
successive defeats of the Austrian,
French and Spanish navies.

For this the leading organ of the
German Catholics, the Cologne Volks
Zeitung, takes the evangelical church
Gazette very severely to task, arguing
that Catholicism had nothing to do
with the defeats referred to.

Generally speaking, the German press
expresses confidence that the war is
about over, and that the conditions of
peace are acceptable to Spain, and
that the latter would do well to con-
clude peace forthwith.

The United States ambassador, Mr.
Andrew D. White, attended the clos-
ing exercises of the University of Ber-
lin on Wednesday by special invita-
tion, and on Thursday he gave a din-
ner in honor of Mr. Irving M. Scott of
San Francisco, which was attended by
the Turkish ambassador, the Chilean
minister, Admiral von Sprockhoff, the
chief of the German navy, and other
professors of Yale are here on a short
visit.

A large firm of Rhine has offered,
through the United States embassy, to
send 10,000 bottles of their mineral
waters to the sick American soldiers.
The waters are said to be valuable in
yellow fever cases.

MORE GOLD FROM DAWSON.

Forty Men Have \$300,000 and Many
Have Nothing.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 6.—The steamer
Alliance arrived here tonight from St.
Michael's, with 120 passengers, 112 of
whom are from Dawson City. Of these
only about 40 had gold. The amount
of gold between them is estimated at
\$300,000.

Three McKinnon brothers of Victoria,
B. C., and W. G. McDonald of Well-
ington, B. C., old-timers, had about \$40,000
in nuggets. C. Blythman of London,
England, brought out about \$11,000,
and Byers of Byers, Wash., had about
\$1,000. These were the largest individ-
ual hauls.

Captain Haddock of the Alliance
states that there is an improvement in
the situation at St. Michael's, and he
thinks that the stranded passengers
will be able to get home. Several river
steamers that were being towed up have
arrived, and in a short time they will
relieve the congestion.

The steam schooner, which was
captured while there was some uncer-
tainty, arrived at St. Michael's July 26,
with her tow of three river steamers.
Nothing has yet been seen of the Moran
fleet of ice breakers and tug boats.
Regarding them are very conflicting.
One report has them all wrecked; an-
other report has it that four of them
have reached Nuvuk in safety, and
were waiting there for the remainder
of the fleet to join them.

THE ROMANS' HOWEVER, WERE REAL

MARINE SALTS SWINDLE.

Duped Stockholders Will Save What
They Can.

Boston, Aug. 6.—President Ryan,
Treasurer Fisher and Secretary Sawyer,
of the Electrolytic Marine Salts company
of Boston, had an informal conference
here today and it was decided to hold a regu-
lar meeting of the stockholders next Mon-
day for the purpose of determining what
future action will be taken in regard to
the business of the concern. It seems to
be the general opinion that as long as
Jernegan stays in this country he is
perfectly safe, and that the stock-
holders will get together and save as
much from wreck as possible. The
stockholders will get about 25 cents of
the par value of the stock, if litigation
in the courts does not follow and a receiver
is appointed.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterday's Observations at the Lo-
cal Weather Bureau Office.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 6, 1898.
Mean daily temperature, 12 degrees; de-
parture from normal, minus 6 degrees;
maximum temperature, 34 degrees; mini-
mum temperature, 1 degree; relative hu-
midity, 65 percent; wind, S. by E., 37
degrees; total precipitation (inches and
hundredths), none; departure from nor-
mal, 22 inches; accumulation of precipi-
tation since the first of the month,
3.43 inches; accumulation of excess of precipi-
tation, 3.43 inches.
Following is the local weather forecast
for today: Fair, stationary temperature.
J. H. SMITH,
Section Director.

SOME FAMOUS SWORDSTROKES:

Evolution of the Modern Weapon, From a Hardwood Stick
With Sharp Edges.

Of all the weapons used by man, the
sword is the most universal. Its begin-
nings are older than history, and it has
appeared in every part of the world.
Some of its forms, however, are very
different from those with which we are
familiar—so much so that we should
scarcely recognize the true character of
the weapon at first glance.

Indeed, the earliest swords were not
made of any kind of metal, but of hard
heavy wood—a style which has persisted
among savages in remote regions until
very recent times. Such swords are evi-
dently the result of an attempt to im-
prove upon the war club. They are more
or less paddle-shaped, and are brought
to a keen edge which is fire-hardened.
Their cleaving power in the hands of a
skilful and skilful savage is far be-
yond what might be expected, and is in-
creased by the frequent use of a "draw-
ing cut." Still, wood is easily blunted,
and all sorts of experiments have been
made with a view to getting a more ef-
fective edge. One device was to insert
rods of shark's teeth, firmly imbedded;
but this ugly fighting tool was more
like a rip-saw than a true sword.

A better weapon was made by arming
the edge with razorlike flakes of flint set
in the wood. These gave an edge like
broken glass; and every boy knows how
keen that may be. The best example
of this style is the "masaquahuit," for-

which gave them a decided advantage
over some of their enemies—as, for in-
stance, the Gauls, who often used iron
so soft that the blade bent in striking,
and had to be straightened "with the
foot." This, I suppose, means that the
soldier had to draw back, and use his
sword on the ground and step on it.
After this operation had been many
times repeated, the weapon must have
presented as wavy an outline as a Ma-
jor's crest.

It is in the medieval period that we
find the most wonderful stories about
the sword, which was in great favor
with the knights, and plays all sorts of
incredible pranks in the tales of chival-
ry. These famous weapons had names
and pedigrees, and frequently were
scarcely less renowned than the
warriors who wielded them. Here be-
long the fascinating fables about Siegf-
ried's "Balmung," Arthur's "Excali-
bur," and many another. It is some-
times hard to distinguish the true from
the false. When we read that Roland,
with a mighty blow of his sword, "Ru-
dand" cleaved open the cliffs at Don-
cesvalles, we see at once that we are
dealing with a myth, and are not con-
vinced even by the fact that the gap
he cut in the mountains is still on ex-
hibition; nor are we much more cred-
ulous about the sword of Hakon, which
cut through a millstone.

But other cases, standing in the
midst of what is accepted as authentic
history, leave us nonplussed. For ex-
ample, it is soberly related that at the
siege of Antioch, at the time of the
First Crusade, Godfrey of Bouillon
slew a Saracen with a swordstroke of
such violence that it cleft the luck-
less infidel from shoulder to haunch, so
that half his body fell to the ground,
while the frightened horse galloped
away with the remains. Such a tale
leaves us speechless, yet it is not
doubted that some tremendous blows
were struck in those wars, and when
keen and heavy blades were swung
with the maximum of skill and
strength, it is not easy to set exact
limits to the effect. In like manner,
Robert of Normandy is said to have
split an unbeliever like a billet of
wood, straight down through the head
to the middle of the chest.

The swords of these Crusaders were
for the most part two-edged, straight
and massive, while the scimitar of the
Saracens was light, much curved and
of more than a razor's keenness and
temper. The European sword was
chiefly used for a straight chop down-
ward, but for the scimitar what is
called a "slicing cut" was preferred.

The characteristic difference in the
style and handling of the two weapons
is well shown in the familiar story of
the friendly contest between Saladin
and the King Richard. The latter laid
a heavy mace on a block and severed
the thick steel shaft with one sweep
of his heavy blade. The deft Saracen
then drew the upturned edge of his
scimitar through a soldier's armor in
the air, and with a quick turn of
the wrist, divided one of the pillows
lying on the divan. Neither tool could
possibly have done the work of the
other.

In naval warfare today, as the thick-
ness of the steel plates which guard
the vitals of our battleships is in-
creased, it becomes necessary to use
stronger cannon and heavier ordn-
ances. Just so, as the weight of armor
worn by men was gradually increased,
it was found necessary to increase the
weight of the weapons used to cleave
it. Hence, along with the battle and
mace, huge two-handed swords came
into vogue—and these ponderous im-
plements, some of which have been
preserved, make almost ready to
credit the fantastic tales cited above.
Only a trained athlete could possibly
brandish them, and the blows they
dealt must have fallen like the stroke
of a trip-hammer.

At last, however, the introduction of
gunpowder made an end of the wearing
of armor and the bearing of shields.
Then a new style of weapon became
fashionable—the duelling sword, used
only for thrusting—and with it came
what was called "the new poking fight"
the rapier and dagger. The dag-
ger, held in the left hand, was at first
used for parrying, but was soon dis-
carded, the needle-pointed blade of the
rapier becoming both sword and shield
in the grasp of an expert. This art of
fencing seems to have originated in
Spain, but Italy soon took the lead,
with France as a close rival.

Still, the sword with its slashing edge,<